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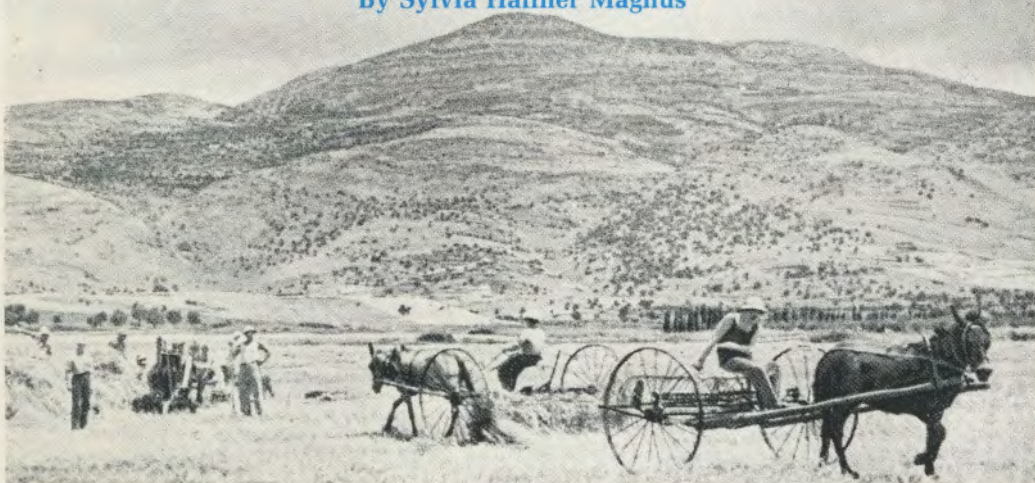
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PALESTINE

A DEFINITIVE NUMISMATIC HISTORY

By Sylvia Haffner Magnus



PART ONE OF A THREE-PART MONOGRAPH



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NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.



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The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

The new year is upon us; I look at it like a friendly door about to swing open for you, for me . . . and for AINA. This year is the only year between us and the 20th Anniversary of AINA's formation back in 1967.

How can we make 1986 a step-ahead year that gets us ready for the celebration that 1987 must bring? The best way I can think of is to build AINA so we enter the 20th Anniversary year with all of the vigor and enthusiasm that launched this incredible organization.

If each of us will bring in ONE new member during 1986, we can DOUBLE our membership before we are 20.

If each of us will send one book to the AINA Library in Tamarac, we would have a few thousand books for the scholars of the future.

If each of us will order just one more coin or medal from AINA in response to our invitations to you, Israel will benefit from the proceeds and you will have enriched your collection.

If each of us will make one presentation on Israel coins or medals at a local coin club or at one of the Israel Numismatic Society meetings, you will help spark the education that builds goodwill for Israel and her beautiful numismatics.

If each of us will attend just one of the numismatic events where AINA has a presence, large or small, we'll have the personal opportunity to meet and discuss your numismatic interests and ideas for AINA. This year we will be at New York Conventions in May and September and in August at the ANA. In between, we'll be visiting some of the major cities where we have INS clubs. A number of years ago, we helped launch an INS of Alaska; perhaps this is the year for Hawaii.

Your AINA is located in a small community outside of Fort Lauderdale in southern Florida. If your vacation, business travel or family visits are going to bring you to the Fort Lauderdale area, we want to personally welcome you to your headquarters. If we don't meet at the distant points where AINA reaches out to the numismatic public, perhaps we can meet where we have the facilities for the ongoing efforts on your behalf. At your home, or at ours, let's make this the year we get to share some of the AINA goodwill.

Wishing you all a very Happy New Year.

Shalom,

Morris



PALESTINE

A DEFINITIVE NUMISMATIC HISTORY

PART ONE

By Sylvia Haffner Magnus

Britain's Palestine Mandate covered 10,160 square miles. It was half as wide and twice as long as the Palestine of Bible times. In the south it included the desert area known since ancient times as the Negev. The eastern boundary was the Jordan River. The northern boundary was Lebanon; the western boundary was the Mediterranean Sea. These boundaries were established in more than seven years (1916-1923) of tangled and often embittered negotia-

tions. The chief protagonists were Britain, France, Zionism, and Arab nationalism.

During most of its early history, Palestine was ruled first by one and then by another of its powerful neighbors—Babylonia, Egypt, Assyria or Persia. It had been invaded by Semitic tribes at a very early date, and was known as the land of the Canaanites before the Israelites entrenched themselves in the hill country about 2000 B.C.E. At the

time of the birth of Christ, Palestine was part of the far-flung Roman Empire.

The Jews began to leave their homeland in 70 C.E., when the Romans destroyed Jerusalem. Only a few thousand remained when the Arabs invaded Palestine in the 7th century. In the year 1072 the Seljuk Turks took Jerusalem. Except for a period during the Crusades, Palestine remained under Moslem rule until it was freed by the Allies during the first World War. Palestine was captured by the British troops in 1917, and remained under Military Administration until April 25, 1920 when a Civil Administration was created.

In the *Balfour Declaration* of November 2, 1917. His Majesty's Government announced their favor of the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. This view was accepted by other nations and the Mandate includes the *Balfour Declaration* in its preamble. It imposed on the Mandatory the obligation of placing Palestine under conditions that would secure the establishment of a Jewish National Home. The British Mandate for Palestine was approved by the Council of the League of Nations on September 29, 1923.

Rapid Growth Alarmed Arabs

Palestine's administration by the British was loaded with pensioners who should have been retired from office. The administration offered no positive activity to develop agriculture or industry and only the most meager concern for public health, education, and social security. The design of the Mandate was a Welfare State; its reality was a nineteenth century Police State.

The rapid growth of the Jewish National Home alarmed the Arabs. Violence erupted in 1929, following a religious quarrel at the Western

Wall in Jerusalem, with Arabs massacring Jews. In 1936 another riot broke out, caused by the increased immigration that followed Hitler's persecution of the Jews. In 1939 Britain issued the *White Paper* (MacDonald White Paper), severely restricting immigration for five years and banning it altogether after 1944!

At the end of the *Second World War* thousands of Europe's Jews sought admission to Palestine. Many attempted to enter illegally. The British blockaded the coast and carried the immigrants off to detention camps in Cyprus and other places. Jewish underground organizations answered the blockade with outbreaks of violence, blowing up buildings, bridges and railways.

The State of Israel

In 1947 Britain called on the United Nations to solve the problem. A commission recommended that Palestine be partitioned into a Jewish State and an Arab State, with an international zone for Jerusalem. Britain protested and gave notice it would abrogate the Mandate on May 15, 1948. On May 14, a few hours before the British departed, the Jews proclaimed the *State of Israel*.

During the British Military Administration, the Egyptian currency (the *millieme* and the *piastre*) was introduced to replace the currency of Turkey. This was supposed to be a temporary measure but the Egyptian currency continued in circulation until 1927 when the local currency was introduced.

In 1925 a committee was appointed of learned Jews and Arabs which met on July 26th to decide upon suitable names for the new coins. Sir Ronald Storrs presided at the meeting. Interesting names were submitted by the committee but were rejected by the higher authorities. In 1926 the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Currency Board for

Palestine which was charged with the arrangements for the introduction of a local currency and its future control.

On February 7, 1927, authorized by an Order in Council—*The Palestine Currency Order 1927*—set forth the details of the new currency. The Palestine Pound was to be the equivalent of a British gold sovereign and was to be divided into 1000 Mils. Although a gold pound was included in the directive, no gold pound was ever struck.

The legal tender limit of the Palestine coins was laid down by the 1927 Order in Council was as follows:

Gold Pound	Unlimited tender.
Silver	Up to two pounds.
Denominations lower than 50 mils.	
but not lower than 10 mils	Up to 200 mils.
Lower than 10 mils	Up to 100 mils.

The coins were an "administrative" issue, designed purely to avoid embarrassing comments and consequences. The coins lack any form of artistic merit for they had to contain tri-lingual inscriptions. The olive leaves and wreaths were selected as symbolic of Palestine. They were designed from original drawings by A. St. B. Harrison, an architect of the Palestine Works Department. Coins were released on November 1, 1927.

The Arabs objected to the coins because they included Hebrew characters. They felt that the Hebrew text took priority over the Arab text because the two Hebrew letters "Alef" and "Yod" in brackets, at the end of the Hebrew inscription for "Palestine," on the obverse, are the abbreviation of "Eretz Yisrael"—Land of Israel. The coins were released on the eve of the Tenth Anniversary of the *Balfour Declaration*; the Arabs felt the Order favored the Jews. The design of the series had been reviewed by expert authorities, the Royal Mint and His Majesty King George V, and the coins were de-

clared to have "no ulterior motive."

The Palestine Mils were struck at the *Royal Mint* in London from 1927 to 1947. The 1947 issue of 1, 2, 5, and 10 Mils was never released, as the order for the Partition of Palestine had been signed on November 29, 1948. They were subsequently melted down except for specimens in the *British Museum* and the *Ashmolean Museum* in Oxford. Several single pieces have shown up on the market of the 1, 5, and 10 Mils. They are all circulated and RARE. Proof coins were issued for all denominations in various years. These coins have rarely been found in true proof condition in any quantity and are RARE.

During the *Second World War* in 1942, the demand for nickel for the war effort created a shortage for coinage purposes. The 5, 10, and 20 Mils of cupronickel were authorized to be struck in bronze of a composition different from that previously used for the 1 and 2 Mils. The new bronze composition was also adapted to the 1 and 2 Mils during the years 1942-1944. In 1946 the cupronickel coins were restored for the last year of issue and the bronze coins were restored to their previous composition.

When the *Palestine Currency Board* pulled out of the new *State of Israel*, they took with them as much of the coinage as they could carry, since the coins were backed by Sterling in London. The balance of the coins left in Israel were sent to London at a later date to be redeemed, except for those coins hoarded by collectors.

Upon the termination of the Mandate the British Palestine series of Mils remained legal tender in Israel until September 15, 1948. They were no longer redeemable in Israel at the end of 1949. They were redeemable in Jordan until May 14, 1968 and in Egypt until June 9, 1951.

One Mil

Diameter: 21 mm. Weight: 3.23 grams. 50 gr. Edge: plain

Alloy: Copper: .955 Zinc: .015 Tin: .030 = Bronze No. 1 Alloy

Copper: .970 Zinc: .025 Tin: .005 = Bronze No. 2 Alloy

OBVERSE:

In the center, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine" and in Hebrew "Palestina (E"Y) (Eretz Yisrael). On the bottom rim, the date in Roman and Arabic letters.

REVERSE:

In the center, a seven leaved sprig of an olive branch with the stem dividing the numeral "1" in a Roman letter and Arabic letter. Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription for "One Mil" in English, in Arabic and Hebrew, with the numeral "1" in Arabic and Roman letters, serving all three scripts.

BRONZE NO. 1 ALLOY

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-1	1927	10,000,000
PC-2	1935	704,000
PC-3	1937	1,200,000
PC-4	1939	3,700,000
PC-5	1940	396,000
PC-6	1941	1,920,000



BRONZE NO. 2 ALLOY

PC-7	1942	4,480,000
PC-8	1943	2,800,000
PC-9	1944	1,440,000



BRONZE NO. 1 ALLOY

PC-10	1946	1,632,000
	1947	2,880,000*

*Note: Not released. 3 known - entire issue melted.

Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 pieces), 1939, 1946 - mintages not available.

Two Mils

Diameter: 28 mm. Weight: 7.77 grams. 120 gr. Edge: plain

Alloy: Copper: .955 Zinc: .015 Tin: .030 = Bronze No. 1 Alloy

Copper: .970 Zinc: .025 Tin: .005 = Bronze No. 2 Alloy

OBVERSE:

In the center, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine" and in Hebrew "Palestina (E"Y) (Eretz Yisrael). On the bottom rim, the date in Roman and Arabic letters.

REVERSE:

In the center, a seven leaved sprig of an olive branch with the stem dividing the numeral "2" in a Roman letter and Arabic letter. Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription for "Two Mils" in English, in Arabic "Milan" and in

Hebrew "Milim," with the numeral "2" in Arabic and Roman letters, serving all three scripts.

BRONZE NO. 1 ALLOY

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-11	1927	5,000,000
PC-12	1941	1,600,000

BRONZE NO. 2 ALLOY

PC-13	1942	2,400,000
PC-14	1945	960,000

BRONZE NO. 1 ALLOY

PC-15	1946	960,000
	1947	480,000*

*Note: Not released - entire issue melted.

Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 pieces), 1941 - mintage not available.



Five Mils

Diameter: 20 mm. Weight: 2.91 grams 45 gr. Edge: plain

Alloy: Copper: .750 Nickel: .250 = Cupronickel

Copper: .970 Zinc: .025 Tin: .005 = Bronze No. 2 Alloy

OBVERSE:

A central perforation encircled by a wreath of olive leaves. Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine" and in Hebrew "Palestina (E'Y) (Eretz Yisrael). On the bottom rim, the date in Roman and Arabic letters.

REVERSE:

Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription for "5 Mils" in English, in Arabic "5 Milat" and in Hebrew "Milim," with the numeral "5" expressing both the English and Hebrew scripts.

CUPRONICKEL

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-16	1927	10,000,000
PC-17	1934	500,000
PC-18	1935	2,700,000
PC-19	1939	2,000,000
PC-20	1941	400,000

BRONZE

PC-21	1942	2,700,000
PC-22	1944	1,000,000

CUPRONICKEL

PC-23	1946	1,000,000
	1947	1,000,000*

*Note: Not released - one known - entire issue melted.

Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 pieces), 1939, 1941, 1946 - mintages not available.



Ten Mils

Diameter: 27 mm. Weight: 6.46 grams 100 gr. Edge: plain

Alloy: Copper: .750 Nickel: .250 = Cupronickel

Copper: .970 Zinc: .025 Tin: .005 = Bronze No. 2 Alloy

OBVERSE:

A central perforation with the date in Roman letters above, and in Arabic letters below. Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine" and in Hebrew "Palestina (E"Y) (Eretz Yisrael), which is continuous with a large "bead" on the bottom.

REVERSE:

A wreath of olive leaves encircles the central perforation. Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription for "10 Mils" in English, in Arabic "10 Milat" and in Hebrew "Milim," with the numeral "10" expressing both the English and Hebrew scripts.

CUPRONICKEL

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-24	1927	5,000,000
PC-25	1933	500,000
PC-26	1934	500,000
PC-27	1935	1,150,000
PC-28	1937	750,000
PC-29	1939	1,000,000
PC-30	1940	1,500,000
PC-31	1941	400,000
PC-32	1942	600,000

BRONZE

PC-33	1942	1,000,000*
PC-34	1943	1,000,000*

CUPRONICKEL

PC-35	1946	1,000,000
	1947	1,000,000**

* Note: Estimate. It is known that the total mintage for the two years of bronze 10 Mils is 2,000,000.

**Note: Not released - one known - entire issue melted.

Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 pieces), 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1946 - mintages not available.



Twenty Mils

Diameter: 30.5 mm. Weight: 11.33 grams 175 gr. Edge: plain

Alloy: Copper: .750 Nickel: .250 = Cupronickel

Copper: .970 Zinc: .025 Tin: .005 = Bronze No. 2 Alloy

OBVERSE:

A central perforation encircled by a wreath of olive leaves. Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine" and in Hebrew "Palestina (E"Y) (Eretz Yisrael). On the bottom rim, the date, in Roman and Arabic letters.

REVERSE:

Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription for "20 Mils" in English, in Arabic "20 Mil" and in Hebrew "Mil," with the numeral "20" expressing both the English and Hebrew script.

CUPRONICKEL

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-36	1927	1,500,000
PC-37	1933	250,000
PC-38	1934	125,000
PC-39	1935	575,000
PC-40	1940	200,000
PC-41	1941	100,000

**BRONZE**

PC-42	1942	1,100,000
PC-43	1944	1,000,000



Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 Pieces),
1940, 1941 - mintages not available.

Fifty Mils

Diameter: 23.5 mm. Weight: 5.83 grams 90 gr. Edge: reeded
Millesimal fineness: Silver .720 Copper: .280

OBVERSE:

Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine" and in Hebrew "Palestina (E"Y) (Eretz Yisrael), which is continuous with a large "bead" on the bottom. In the center, within a circle, a four leaves sprig of an olive branch with the stem dividing the date in Roman and Arabic letters. The rim is "beaded."

REVERSE:

A tri-lingual inscription of "Fifty Mils" in English, in Arabic "Khamsun Mil" and in Hebrew "Hamishim Mil," with the numeral "50" in Arabic letters above and Roman letters below. "Beaded" rim.

SILVER

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-44	1927	8,000,00
PC-45	1931	500,000
PC-46	1933	1,000,000
PC-47	1934	398,861
PC-48	1935	5,600,000
PC-49	1939	3,000,000
PC-50	1940	2,000,000
PC-51	1942	5,000,000



Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 pieces),
1939, 1940 - mintages not available.

One Hundred Mils

Diameter: 29 mm. Weight: 11.66 grams 180 gr. Edge: reeded
Millesimal fineness: Silver: .720 Copper: .280

OBVERSE:

Around the rim, a tri-lingual inscription of "Palestine" in English, in Arabic "Filistine," and in Hebrew "Palestina (E"Y) (Eretz Yisrael). In the center, a seven leaved sprig of an olive branch which is attached to three wavy lines on the bottom. The stem divides the date in Roman and Arabic letters.

REVERSE:

Around the rim, "One Hundred Mils" in English, in Arabic "Mayat Mil" and in Hebrew "Me'a Mil." In the center, within a circle, the numeral "100" in Roman letters and below, in Arabic letters.

SILVER

No.	Year	Mintage
PC-52	1927	2,000,00
PC-53	1931	250,000
PC-54	1933	500,000
PC-55	1934	200,000
PC-56	1935	2,850,000
PC-57	1939	1,500,000
PC-58	1940	1,000,000
PC-59	1942	2,500,000

Proofs: Struck in 1927 (66 pieces),
1931, 1939 - mintages not available.



THE PALESTINE "MARKED MILS"

During World War II, the Germans trained special agents to infiltrate Palestine which was under the British Mandate. The Germans were preparing for "a big push" in the Mediterranean area and the espionage agents were well versed in English, Hebrew and Arabic.

Palestine Mils were purchased on the open market in Switzerland and given to the agents to be used when they arrived in Palestine. The British were aware of these agents but because they were so highly trained they just merged with the population without a trace.

The British Secret Service devised a plan whereby the Palestine Mils would be marked in such a manner that they could easily be detected. They flooded the Swiss market with the "marked Mils."

The one and two Mils were notched on the bottom, just below the stem of the olive branch. The five and twenty Mils were notched on the right side of the central opening. The ten Mils were notched on the bottom of the central opening. The fifty Mils was notched on the rim below the stem of the olive branch.

The coins have been found with dates from 1927 through 1939. The bronze coins of the five, ten and twenty Mils were all struck after 1941 and have not been found as "marked." All of the "marked Mils" were in highly circulated condition so that the "notching" would not be noticeable. The 100 Mils has never been found to be "marked;" it is assumed that the German agents were not given this denomination as it represented a considerable amount of money for the agents to be carrying.

When the German espionage agents arrived in Palestine and began to spend the "marked mils", the British Secret Service was alerted to their presence and to the exact locale where they were working. A concentrated search was then made in the area where the "marked Mils" appeared.

The specimens depicted here are all enlarged for better viewing.



1 Mil



2 Mils



5 Mils



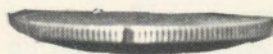
10 Mils



20 Mils



50 Mils





JERUSALEM OF GOLD

By D. Bernard Hoenig

It is a city of Golden hues. Like an ancient crown, Jerusalem adorns the Judean hills, reflecting the sun and its ever-changing rays; white gold in the morning, yellow-toned at noon and brushed bronze as dusk begins to settle. Even at night Jerusalem is a city of glowing stones. Who has not stood breathless before the Western Wall at evening time? Pampered by the lights of the moon and stars, bathed in man-made beams, its granite blocks resemble ingots of gold. And it is then—perhaps more than any other time—that the words of Naomi Shemer's classical song, *Yerushalayim shel zahav* become so meaningful:

*"Let me not forget thee O'
Jerusalem that is all of gold."*

It is eighteen years since old and new Jerusalems were reunited. On the 28th day of Iyar, corresponding this year to May 19th, Jews will celebrate that historic moment with festivals, parades and family gather-

ings. *Yom Yerushalayim*—Jerusalem Day—is already a national holiday in Israel and is gaining worldwide recognition as a religious day, as well.

Since 1967, Naomi Shemer's song has inspired a plethora of Jerusalem art. Israel's capital is constantly being painted, sculpted and molded. Poets and authors take special delight in weaving beautiful words about Jerusalem. It is probably the most photographed city on earth.

Jerusalem in Solid Gold

Among all of these artistic endeavors, however, what has best captured the glory of golden Jerusalem are the creations of the Government of Israel itself. Through an official numismatic program, Jerusalem has been honored as it truly deserves to be: on coins and medals of solid gold!

Hundreds of numismatic treasures have been minted by the Bank of Israel and the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation since 1958 including Independence Day



"Victory Coin"
issued in 1967.

coins, commemorative medals, Chanukah gelt and others. But only five issues composed of pure gold were devoted exclusively to Jerusalem. Because of their limited quantities, some of them have become rare collectibles, selling for more than five times their original prices.

The first such piece—a 35 millimetre medal—was minted a year before the Six Day War. It was amazingly prophetic for it depicted a united Jerusalem at a time when people only dreamed such thoughts. Surrounding the single city were high walls—as if those ancient Ottoman stones has expanded to embrace both parts of Jerusalem. The replica of a coin minted by Bar Cochba during his rebellion in 133 C.E. appeared on the reverse side, showing the facade of the Holy Temple. The old coin and the modern medal shared the same hope: the unification of Jerusalem.

1967 Victory Coin

When hope became a reality in June, 1967, the government celebrated the return to the Old City by reviving the age-old tradition of striking a Victory coin. Solid gold and silver editions focused upon Jerusalem's Western Wall—the last vestige of the Temple and Judaism's holiest site. The silver coin was a magnifi-



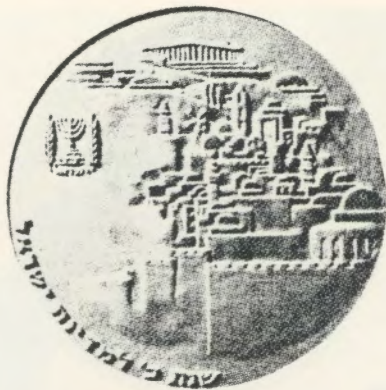
"Jerusalem of Gold"
issued in 1982(?).

cent specimen of commemorative numismatics. But the gold piece, with a nominal value of 100 liras, quickly captured the hearts of collectors and non-collectors alike. In all of its nineteen years of existence, this was Israel's proudest symbol of victory and achievement. In a larger sense, the fiery coin represented the people's *medal of honor* for its brave who had brought back Jerusalem for all times to come.

100 Lira Gold Coin

The following year, on the 20th anniversary of the State, the Bank of Israel released another 100 lira gold to commemorate the reunification of the old and new cities of Jerusalem. Designed by the noted medalist, Yaa-kov Zim, the coin portrayed every major site in the city including the Western Wall, the Tower of David, Montefiore's windmill, Heichal Shlomo (the seat of the Chief Rabbinate), the Israel Museum and the Knesset. The reverse side reproduced the engraving of the Temple that had adorned the 1966 medal and the Bar Cochba coin, thus completing the cycle of prophecy, conquest and reunification.

Fourteen years elapsed before another *Jerusalem of gold* was minted. In 1982 the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, the na-



Jerusalem Coin of 1968.



Jerusalem Medal 1966.

tion's numismatic arm, released miniature gold pieces dedicated to the Temple Mount. Struck in two sizes—13 and 22 millimetres—the elegant medal features the Western Wall and the domes of the El Aksa and Omar mosques. The famous *Medaba Map*—showing Jerusalem and biblical Israel, is engraved on the opposite side. Discovered many years ago on the floor of an ancient basilica in the town of Medaba, the map is believed to be 14 centuries old.

The last of the five gold Jerusalem issues was released more than a year ago, as a single, 22 millimetre medal. Appropriately dubbed the *Jerusalem of Gold State Medal*, it is probably the most beautiful of the entire collection. Yaakov Zim, who designed the 1968 commemorative coin, restructured the panorama of the city in a flowing high relief pattern. On the reverse side, a standing lion is encircled by the word "Jerusalem" in twenty different languages including Japanese, hieroglyphics, Greek and ancient Hebrew. This unique engraving was created by another famous Israeli sculptor, Nathan Karp, the designer of many coins and medals.

Coins Not Easy to Own

What would it cost to assemble an entire set of *Jeruselems of Gold*? Ac-

cording to Sandra Roth, the North American Director of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, the Jerusalem of Gold and Temple Mount medals are available for approximately \$87.00 each. The smaller version of the Temple Mount sells for around \$36.00.

The first three *Jeruselems of Gold* were sold out soon after being issued. They can still be obtained, however, from coin dealers. J. Jay Van Grover, of New York City, a prominent dealer in Judaic numismatics, an AINA board member, says that various factors can affect the prices of commemorative coins and medals, such as the world bullion market, quantity issued, demand and historical significance.

"For example," noted Van Grover, himself an avid collector, "the 1966 Jerusalem coin-medal costs under \$500.00 although only 3,000 were minted. On the other hand, the 1967 Victory coin, smaller in size, with less gold content and a mintage of 8,020, sells for almost \$800.00. The emotional impact of the Six Day War obviously resulted in this coins's becoming a true rarity."

The coin issued a year later to celebrate the reunification of Jerusalem had an issue price of \$100.00. 12,012 pieces were struck. Today it can be acquired for under \$450.00.

The Israeli government's Sandy

Roth foresees a scarcity of all Israeli gold in the near future as more non-collectors are purchasing these coins and medals for jewelry purposes. Setting coins and medals into watches, necklaces and rings is a comparatively new concept in the United States. In reality, however, it is as old as coinage itself. Many ancient coins, particularly from the second century Bar Kochba era, were found in archaeological sites with perforations, indicating their use as pen-

dants. In the Mishna (Kelim XII, 7) reference is made to silver denarii that were worn by youngsters as necklaces.

Jerusalems of Gold are among the most inspiring of Israel's coins and medals. Besides their artistic beauty, they stimulate Jewish pride and religious feeling and provide the collector with a sense of personal kinship with the most beautiful city of cities. Reprinted with permission of *The Jewish Veteran*.

NEW UPPER GALILEE HOARD SPANS THE CENTURIES

"A Hoard of Coins Uncovered on the Upper Galilee" — "A Treasure of Gold Discovered in the Safe of a 'Bank' of an Ancient City". These were the headlines in *Ma'ariv*, Sunday, November 3.

The discovery in early October 1985 of a coin collection with coins from as far back as 200 BC and up to the Islamic Mameluke coins of the 14th and 15th centuries was kept secret until the hoard area was swept with metal detectors. It had been feared that a gold rush and even storming of the excavation site were possibilities, explained *Ma'ariv*.

Excavation of the ancient city of Maross (today's Maroth) near the Kibbutz Ayeleth Haschachar uncovered a hoard which included 240 bronze and 240 solid (Byzantine gold coins). A coin of Antiochus III dated to 200 BC; a coin of Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 BC) plus coins of Justinianus I (527-565 CE); Justin II (565-578 CE); and gold solidi of Phocas (602-610 CE) along with coins of Constantine I (307-337 CE) and Heraclius (610-641 CE) were among those found. It was during the reign of Heraclius that the Byzantine rule of

the Palestine came to an end. The hoard included, in addition, Crusader and Islam Mameluke coinage of the 14th and 15th centuries.

A few of the coins were shown on television to the Israeli audience.

The solidi of the hoard resemble the Solidi of Phocas found in the Bat Galim near the Rambam Hospital in Haifa 12 years ago. This find was reported by this author in *The Shekel*, Vol. III, No. 4; Winter 1974.

Digging at the Maross site began three years ago. Uncovery last year of an ancient synagogue led to an astonishing find, an ancient mosaic floor featuring a young man holding weapons. Archaeologists, including the late Professor Yigdal Yadin who examined the mosaic only a few days prior to his death believe the mosaic to be in honor of King David. Later generations are believed to have covered the mosaic because of the Commandment against images.

Coins of the hoard will be recorded, cleaned, dated and then transferred to the Antiquities Department which will arrange for orderly display to the public.—E. Semmelman, Haifa.

VICTOR D. BRENNER and ESTHER

By Michele Orzano

The face of a young Esther Molly Jacobson graces one of the early medallic works of sculptor Victor David Brenner. Her averted eyes give her a thoughtful, almost somber look. Perhaps she was contemplating her romantic interest in Brenner and knew they would not have a future together.

The high-relief, uniface medallion shows the 15-year-old girl facing left, highlighting her angular features and thick, braided hair. She posed for the sculptor while the two were students at the National Academy of Design in New York City in the late 1800s.

Now more than 80 years later, her daughter, Ruth M. Kaufmann, wants to learn more about the medallion, her mother's artistic efforts and the sculptor himself.

Registration records at the academy list Esther Jacobson as being born in Poland in March of 1882 and being enrolled in several classes between 1896 and 1907. Those classes included a life class, painting, illustration and the antique class, the basic instruction common to all professional art schools in Europe and America, which included drawing from plaster casts of Classical sculptures, according to Abigail Booth

Gerds, special assistant my.

Both Miss Jacobson and Brenner were at the academy within several years of each other. The only class Brenner attended was the October of 1896 and he was 19.

The 2½-by-3-inch brooch was designed on the right side of the neck in 1897.

The high neck of Mrs. Kaufmann's blouse marks her as a woman of her day were though she attended college.

Mrs. Kaufmann, a librarian, though her mother ran a business, says that in those days, it was generally men who were artists and her mother had no interest in art.

"I think he was in love with her," Mrs. Kaufmann says. "That's what my father-in-law talked about herself . . . she dedicated her whole life to her five children."

Marriage came in 1901. Mrs. Kaufmann was a pianist, a scholar and a professional. Esther gave up oil painting to continue to work with her family.

Mus

Mrs. Kaufmann also was a skilled pianist and said she was at the School of Music and College of Science and Art.

She said she remembered her mother had won in 1896 and also has four charcoal sketches of five and 16 that I have.

Esther Molly Jacobson was in 1937 when Mrs. Kaufmann was at Wellesley College. The home virtually forgotten by a library patron a few months later told her a little of Brenner's medallic sculptures and her interest in them.

"I think she felt her mother really appreciated," she says. "Commerically, she never did. Some of her pictures are



Victor David Brenner at work on models for some unidentified medallic work.

R MOLLY JACKSON: Was it Love?

the director of the acad-

Brenner were enrolled in months of one another, in k at the academy, she in uary of 1896.

one-of-a-kind medallion is D. BRENNER and dated

Jacobson's Victorian-style g lady of social graces als long after most young ried and raising a family. an in New York, said al- talked about her school n in the family that Bren- a close friends.

th my mother," she said. to say. My mother never as a true rabbi's wife, she im, the congregation and

a young rabbi, Elias Mar- r at Columbia University. after she was married but arcoals and pastels while

d art

embers her mother as a t tended both the Lambert Union for the Advance-

as a child seeing medals school competitions. She es of herself between the other had done.

golis died at the age of 55 ann as a freshman at lilion hung on her wall at il in conversation with a ago she mentioned it. He background and his nota- st to know more was ignit-

x and talent were never "She never did anything arged anybody anything. onטיפieces of books."



Victor David Brenner designed this medal depicting Esther Molly Jacobson when she was 15 years old. Now, more than 80 years later, her daughter wants to know more about the medal.

Brenner family link

Mrs. Kaufmann said she is very interested to see if there is even more of a link between her family and Brenner's. His mother's maiden name is the same as hers, Margolis. Although not too much is known about Brenner's personal life, he was born to Jewish parents in Lithuania in 1871. He spent several years practicing his art in his homeland before coming to the United States in 1890.

According to information in several articles written by Glenn B. Smedley for *The Numismatist* in 1981, July and August 1983 and December 1984 issues, Bren-

continued on page 26

JEWISH SUBJECTS ON U.S. MINT MEDALS

(A Continuation of an
Editorial Series)

by David Paszamant



Jonas Edward Salk (1914—), was the originator of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine, the first effective weapon against polio. He was a Professor at the University of Pittsburgh until 1963 before he founded the *Salk Institute for Biological Studies*, La Jolla, California.¹ In 1955 the mint issued a 3-inch bronze medal (#652) in his honor. The obverse has a left profile with his name and title. The reverse depicts a female figure with a medical shield and two children. The inscription on the reverse reads: "AWARD OF CONGRESS TO DOCTOR JONAS E. SALK IN RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT IN DEVELOPING A VACCINE FOR POLIO."

Werner Michael Blumenthal (1926—), was born in Germany but he has lived in the U.S. since 1947. He was Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations 1963-1967.² Blumenthal was President Jimmy Carter's first Secretary of the Treasury. He was converted to Presbyterianism as a child.³ According to *Time* (December 27, 1976, p. 8):

"Blumenthal's formative years were spent in Nazi Germany and then in Imperial Japan. His parents were non-practicing Jews. His father, who owned a women's clothing shop, was hauled off to Buchenwald in 1938 and was released only after the four-member family, including sister Stephanie, agreed to leave the country. They booked passage to Shanghai. In his teens, Blumenthal became a streetwise Shanghai kid, but when the Japanese occupied the city, he and his family were herded into a compound, where inmates suffered disease and starvation."



Blumenthal is depicted on a 3-inch bronze medal (#227) from the Secretary of the Treasury series issued in 1977. The obverse of this medal has a right profile of Blumenthal and around the top rim, his name. The reverse has the Great Seal of the United States in the center surrounded by seals: at the 12:00 o'clock position, the Department of the Treasury; at the 3:00 o'clock position, the University of California; at the 6:00 o'clock position, the Department of State; and at the 9:00 o'clock position, Princeton University. At the top rim: "SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY" and at the bottom rim, the date, January 23, 1977.

Elie Wiesel (1928—), born in Rumania, was deported to Auschwitz as a child. Postwar, he lived in Paris and then New York. He is the world's most prominent writer on the Holocaust: "*The Jews of Silence*" describes the plight of Soviet Jewry. "*Beggar in Jerusalem*" is set against the background of the Six-Day War. "*Souls on Fire*" is based on Hasidic lore.⁴ A 1½-inch bronze medal (#683) issued in 1985 honours Wiesel. The obverse of the medal has his right profile bust with his name on both sides. Around the upper rim: "AUTHOR TEACHER WITNESS." The main device on the reverse is an open book; above it is: "BY ACT OF CONGRESS 1984" and below the book: "INDIFFERENCE TO EVIL IS EVIL."

When President Reagan presented the gold version of this medal to Mr. Wiesel, in his public acceptance Mr. Wiesel pleaded with Reagan not to make his controversial visit to the Bittburg Cemetery in commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Reagan's odious comparison of the dead Nazi soldiers buried in Bittburg as

“victims” in the same sense as the victims of the Holocaust was a bitter pill for world Judaism and particularly Elie Wiesel to swallow.



Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Although he was certainly not a practicing Jew, the facts seem to indicate that Hamilton’s mother was Jewish. While there is some doubt as to who his father was, Hamilton was unquestionably the son of Rachel Fawcett Levine, wife of John Michael Levine, a Danish Jew of the West Indies. Though she was not born Jewish, it is reasonable to assume that Levine would have had his sixteen-year old bride convert to his religion, especially as he took her to his native Copenhagen to introduce her to the family in 1752, a time when taking a Gentile wife would have been considered scandalous.⁵

Hamilton appears on a 3-inch bronze medal (#201) of the Secretaries of the Treasury series. The obverse has left-front bust of Hamilton with the dates 1757 and 1804 on both sides with his name around the upper rim. The reverse is a Treasury seal.



Stella Bloomberg Hackel was the first Jewish woman nominated for Governor in any state by one of the two major parties. She was the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont in 1976. She was appointed by President Carter as Director of the U.S. Mint, the first Jew to hold this post. The Director of the U.S. Mint oversees production of all the Government’s holdings of monetary metals, including the gold hoard at Fort Knox, and directs the minting of coins.

Ms. Hackel grew up in an Orthodox Jewish Home in Burlington, Vermont.⁶ Ms. Hackel is depicted on a 3-inch bronze medal (#321) of the Directors of the Mint series issued in 1977. The obverse depicts a left-front bust with her name Stella B. Hackel around the upper rim. The reverse depicts a pastoral scene of her native Vermont. Below the scene is the title: Director of the Mint. Below that is the date November 4, 1977. On the left side of the date is the Seal of Vermont; on the right side of the date is the Seal of the Office of the Director of the Mint.



The Simon Wiesenthal medal (#671) was issued in 1980. Wiesenthal, an Austrian Jew born in 1908, is best known for efforts to locate and bring to justice German war criminals who escaped punishment after World War II. Wiesenthal, his wife, and all his family were among the millions of Jews sent to concentration and forced-labor camps by the Nazis. In all, 89 members of his family died in the Holocaust. In 1945, after being freed by the Allies, he went to work for the War Crimes Section of the U.S. Army. In 1947, after the Army trials had ended, he founded the *Jewish Documentation Center* in Linz, Austria (later moved to Vienna), a private organization committed to finding missing war criminals.

Wiesenthal and his staff have been able to locate nearly 1,000 Nazi war criminals. His greatest triumph came in 1959 when he located Adolf Eichmann, the administrator of the Nazi death camps. Eichmann was taken to Israel for trial and was executed on May 31, 1961.⁷

The obverse of the medal has a full face bust with his name over his head around the rim. The rim device on the reverse is a large torch in the Atlantic Ocean with the Americas on the left and Europe and Africa on the right. The following statement runs around the rim: "KEEPER OF THE FLAME TO THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD." At the bottom is the following: "BY ACT OF CONGRESS PUBLIC LAW 96.211 OF MARCH 17, 1980."

FOOTNOTES

1. Ibid, p. 524.
2. Ibid, p. 96.
3. THE BOOK OF JEWISH LISTS by Ron Landau, publ. by Stein and Day, New York; p. 35.
4. ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY OF JUDAICA, publ. by Keter Publishing House, Jerusalem, p. 626.
5. THE BOOK OF JEWISH LISTS by Ron Landau, publ. by Stein and Day, New York; p. 163.
6. JUDAICA POST, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan./Feb., 1978; p. 643.
7. GROLIER'S ACADEMIC AMERICAN ELECTRONIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

**SHOW THIS COPY OF
THE SHEKEL
TO ANOTHER COLLECTOR AND
INTRODUCE HIM/HER TO AINA**

AINA ANNOUNCES DESIGN CONTEST FOR 20TH ANNIVERSARY MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

Here's another chance for AINA members to share in the making of history! Here's a way to express your thoughts on a permanent numismatic tribute to the 20th Anniversary of the world's largest organization of collectors of numismatics relating to Israel and Jewish history.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO

Make a drawing, a sketch, an outline—any kind of pen, ink or modest drawing to show your ideas for one or both sides of the medal which will be made for distribution to all AINA members beginning in 1987. Here are the elements which must appear on the finished design:

- the AINA symbol (see cover).
- the numeral 20 and/or the years 1967-1987.
- any words or symbols which you believe express what AINA

stands for: education; collector enthusiasm; American-Israel friendship, etc.

- any words or symbols you wish to include as a background; or an attention-getting device; or simply an artistic inspiration.

Submit all drawings or sketches, as many as you would like, before April 25, 1986 to 20th Anniversary Medal Committee, P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320. Judges who are members of the AINA Board of Directors will select the winner or winners of the design competition which is open to amateur and professional numismatists, artists, designers of any age.

Winners will be awarded checks for \$100.00 and their contribution will be saluted in the numismatic press.

NAZI-STOLEN COINS TO BE AUCTIONED

About 3,000 coins, 3,000 books and 600 paintings taken by the Nazis from Jews during the German occupation of Austria during World War II will be returned to their owners or auctioned, according to a law unanimously approved by the Austrian parliament Dec. 13.

If no one claims the coins or art by Sept. 30, the items will be auctioned with the proceeds going to "benefit the victims of the Nazi regime."

Under the law, Austria is obligated to return the items, stored in the vaults of a former Carthusian monastery in Mauerbach, which is south of Vienna, if the rightful owner or a relative steps forward before Sept. 30, 1986.

It is not clear if the legislation includes other treasures held by Austria which are not stored at Mauerbach.

The law on which these new efforts for restitution are based will enter into force Feb. 1. Claims can be submitted immediately. Such claims will be considered having been submitted in accordance with this law providing that they were not made before Feb. 1.

Individuals wishing to claim ownership by inheritance should send a letter to the Austrian Ministry of Finance and include a document of evidence of their right of succession, either in the original or a certified copy.

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION ENDS ON TOP NOTE

The *Florida International Numismatic Convention* from January 9-12 at the Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Florida has ended on an up-tone note, despite inclement weather. Attendance was very good with extensive local advertising in all media and special valet parking for \$1.00 helping to insure a good turnout.

Dealers reported brisk retail sales, and many received application reservations for next year. The Convention return to a 4-day week-end was found to be most desirable.

One of the outstanding events was the presence of 61 youngsters accompanied by their principal and teachers lead by Dorothy Kociaba.

Exhibits were in excess of 90 cases featuring competitive and noncompetitive exhibits. The Educational Forum, with a record attendance, was treated to presentations by Dr. Edwin Mendelssohn who spoke on the propaganda coinage produced by Rome following the collapse of the First Revolt in 70 C.E. Edward Schuman presented *The Rothschild Family* and the finances of European capitals. Both talks were accompanied by exhibits in the Exhibit Area. Alan

Hager followed, with a seminar on silver dollar trading. Ed Janis was moderator.

The Convention concluded with a Sunday breakfast which included the dealers and exhibitors. Among those present were John J. Pittman, Harry X. Boosel and Art Kagin.

Zerder Reports Success

Exhibits Chairman Mort Zerder reported that almost 100 cases were on display, some of the rarest and most attractive presentations in a long while.

The two most outstanding, both non-competitive, were entitled *Statue of Liberty* and *Judea Capta*. The *Statue of Liberty* exhibit by Julius Turoff of New York, comprised 28 cases. It contained material related to the famous statue from inception until the present day. Included was an original invitation to the ceremony in 1886, as well as progress photographs of each state of its progress. Shown were medals by Joseph Pulitzer, the newspaper publisher responsible for the many contributions that finally built the base on which the statue stands. Further, there are



Promoting the FIN Convention: Morris Bram (center) with Roy Miller (l.) and Sheldon Lelchuk (r.) at a meeting of the INS of Miami.



Dorothy Kociaba conducted an active Young Numismatists program with over 60 participants during the day.



At the AINA Board of Directors meeting (clockwise): Sylvia H. Magnus; Mort Zerder; Jack Garfield; J.J. Van Grover; Moe Weinschel; Julius Turoff; Morris Bram, President; Barbara Kresh, Assistant to the President; Irving L. Rudin; Michael Druck and Edward Janis.

medals related to Emma Lazarus whose poem is emblazoned on the base. Mr. Turoff included many related items such as pins, tokens and paperweights.

The second special exhibit by Dr. Edwin Mendelssohn of Philadelphia was centered around Judea Capta propaganda coins of Rome. Following the defeat of the Jews in the year



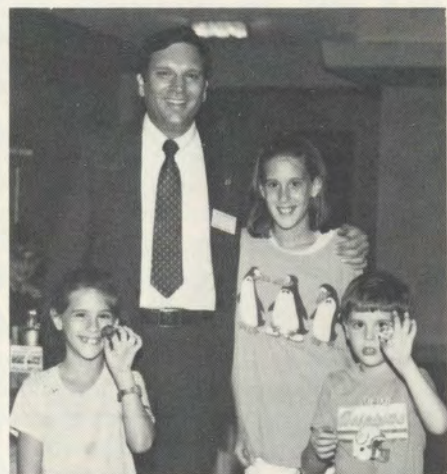
Morris Bram reviews the extensive Judea Capta exhibit by Dr. Edwin Mendelssohn.



At the Bourse: Roger Bryan of Florida and a client.



Educational Forum, l. to r.: Dr. E. Mendelssohn; Morris Bram. Rear: A. Hagen, Ed Schuman and Ed Janis, Moderator.



Roger Merritt and young family members show the Statue of Liberty token received at FIN Convention.

70 C.E., Vespasian, Titus and other rulers of Rome advertised their victory with a series of coins, The Judea Capta group. These coins exist in bronze, silver and gold, and were minted in both Jerusalem and Rome. This collection is one of the largest existing today.

Prizes for Exhibits

Class I — United States - won by Emil Voigt for his exhibit entitled: "The Astronauts and The Apollo Mission."

Class II — Israel - won by Mort Zerder - entitled "The Season's Greeting Bookmarks of 1965."

Class V — Miscellaneous - won by Roger D. Lane - exhibit "Twelve Who Ruled."

Best of Show — Marvin Rose won for his unusual collection: "Chopmarks on Coins." The Rose collection contained more than 200 examples from all countries of the world. Chopmarks were used in the Orient to establish the quality of coinage, and to insure that counterfeit coins could be returned.



Exhibit Winners: Art Kagin and Julie Turoff exhibit awards as participants in the FIN Convention.

BRENNER continued

ner is best known as the medalist who designed the Lincoln cent with the wheat ears reverse. But he also designed many medals in his 35-year career.

Smedley said his listing of Brenner's works is by no means a complete one, adding he has found several medallions unknown to him and he classified the one of Esther Jacobson in that category. He said it would no be unusual that Brenner made the medallion as a gift for the young woman as he often sculptured one-of-a-kind medallions.

He estimated there are between 150 and 175 medallions credited to Brenner and researchers should be grateful that the artist believed so strongly in the idea of medalists signing their works.

Study in Paris

Brenner attended evening classes at Cooper Union and worked by day to

earn money to send to several members of his family. In 1898, he went to Paris for three years of study. He visited Paris again several times but eventually settled in New York City in 1906 and married Ann Reed in 1913. He died in 1924, at the age of 53.

Smedley said there are two known catalogs of Brenner's work from exhibitions held during his lifetime, one in 1907 and another in 1910. D. Wayne Johnson of Medallic Art Co. also published a catalog of Brenner's work in 1971.

Unlike today's limited issue medals, examples of Brenner's work are much rarer, Smedley said. And Brenner didn't help historians much because he was very poor at keeping records of his work.

"If someone issues a medal today, they say a limited issue and it's 100,000 pieces," he said. "The most ever issued of a Brenner medal was 7,500 of the Panama Canal Service Medal."

HERE'S A WAY TO LIVE FOREVER

Providing for the American Israel Numismatic Association in your Will is a very important way for you to give support. A bequest to AINA is a meaningful way for you and your good works to live on and on. It will enable us to continue to disseminate information on the interests we share through our publications, our conventions, our educational programs for the dozens of AINA clubs, our study tours to Israel and our planned library.

There are a number of ways to provide for AINA in your will and

at the same time produce substantial estate tax savings. It starts with your designation of AINA to receive cash, coins, books or real property. AINA shares your memory with thousands of numismatists of Tomorrow.

Speak to your Attorney or your Accountant for the details on how to include AINA in your will now. All too soon—its too late.

**AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC ASSN.
P.O. Box 25790
Tamarac, Florida 33320**



The Temple facade on Bar Kokhba's large silver coin (sela or tetradrachm). The legend reads, "Jerusalem."

HISTORY IN METAL

Magen Broshi

THE COINAGE OF THE BAR KOKHBA WAR by I. Middenberg, Aarau-Frankfurt-Salzburg, Verlag Sauerlander. 396 pp.

Many people think that numismatics resembles philately, that is, it is a puerile occupation for bored adults, smarting from harsh toilet training. The poet Vladimir Mayakovski declared: "I am not a numismatist."

This is, of course, absolutely wrong, for numismatics is one of the most important ancillary branches of archeology and history. Our information about the past, especially antiquity and the Middle Ages, is always imperfect, and, in regard to certain periods and subjects, painfully meagre. Coins - those small

metal objects supply us with precious information.

In the case of the Bar-Kokhba revolt (132-135 c.e.) they are more than usually important. The poor documentation of the revolt—one of the most important episodes in the history of Israel and the Land of Israel—tantalizes the scholar. In contradistinction to the Hasmonean revolt, whose story was told in the first and second book of Maccabees, and the First Jewish Revolt, which was well described by Flavius Josephus, the Bar Kokhba revolt did not have a historian. Our main source for these crucial three and a half years is Cassius Dio, a Greek author far removed geographically and chronologically

from the events he was writing about. Even this second-rate source was preserved only in abridgement, the Byzantine epitome made by John Xiphilius in the 11th century. Scraps of information to be gleaned from Talmudic literature often have a legendary tinge, while the data derived from Christian sources are often biased and hostile.

FORTUNATELY our knowledge has been deepened in the past thirty years by the spectacular discovery of Jewish documents from the time of Bar Kokhba, excavated in Judean Desert caves and including letters of the letter of the rebellion. The scantiness of our information till then was such that it was only through these documents that we established with certainty the name of this leader: Shimeon Son of Kosiba.

Numismatics has an extra importance in such a context. It is indispensable even when the evidence is relatively abundant, all the more so when it is so patchy. A study of the distribution of the Bar Kokhba coins, for instance, helps solve two historical problems. Firstly, a survey of the sites where the coins were found enables one to draw quite an accurate map of the territory involved in the revolt. This map demonstrates that the rebels controlled only about 2,000 sq. km. of the 26,000 sq. km. of Western Palestine.

The second historical problem is in connection with Jerusalem. For a long time, students of the revolt have debated hotly whether or not the rebels conquered Jerusalem. Now, it seems, we have a definite answer: Jerusalem was never occupied by the rebels. In the extensive excavations carried out in Jerusalem, tens of thousands of coins were unearthed but among them were only two Bar Kokhba coins. This is very significant if we remember that large numbers of Bar Kokhba coins were minted. Mildenberg has examined

personally some 5,000 silver coins and over 1,000 bronze ones, and this is certainly just a fraction of all the coins unearthed. His book lists 2 hoards of coins (most discovered since 1967, and almost all by illegal diggers). The largest hoard, of over 2,500 silver coins, was unearthed by an Arab peasant, in El-Fawar, near Hebron. Statistically speaking, it is inconceivable that Jerusalem, if it had been captured and held by the rebels, would have produced only two coins.

THE AUTHOR, Leo Mildenberg (born in Frankfurt, and living in Zurich), has devoted himself to the study of the Bar Kokhba coins since 1947. He has produced a masterpiece characterized by its meticulousness, immense industry and deep erudition. There is hardly a point concerning the revolt and its coins which is not treated authoritatively and in depth. Perhaps the most important single contribution of this book is its application of the die comparison method. It is a method employed now for over a century but has never before been applied to Jewish numismatics.

In antiquity, coins were produced by the hammer striking on a metal flan held between a pair of dies. The upper or reverse die bore the blow, wore rapidly, and was relatively short-lived; the lower or obverse die was embedded in the anvil, therefore protected and longer-lived. In the tetradrachm (the coin equivalent to four denarii) emission, over four times as many reverse dies as obverse were used; in the denarius emission, the proportion was even higher 6:1. Mildenberg has been able to distinguish 369 die pairs for silver coins, and 233 die pairs for bronze coins. The interlinkage enabled him to establish a sound die sequence.

This book is undoubtedly one of the finest contributions to ancient Jewish history to appear in recent years.—*Jerusalem Post*.

Henrietta Szold 5621-5721 Hadassah-Ha'aliyat Hano'ar Herodian Herzl hatufah haYisroelit vayishlakh nafshu managad vlo yodey ish et kvoto Dvorim 34 ufduyan miben khodesh tifdeh	Henrietta Szold 1860-1960 Hadassah/Youth Immigration (ancient fortress) (Jewish statesman) Israeli aviation And he gave his life in battle And no man knows the location of his grave Deuteronomy 34 And those that are to be redeemed from a month old shall you redeem Israel shall flower	חגריטה סאלד תרכא-תשכ"א הדסה-עליית הנוער הרודיון הרצל התנועה הישראלית ורשלך נפשו מנגד ולא ידע איש את קבורתו דברים ל"ד ופדיון מכן חדש תפדה
ufrokh Yisroel Ze'ev Jabotinsky khozeh shalom Yisroel- Mitzrayim 27 Adar 5739 khay Haim Weizmann khamesh ma'ot khamishim khanukiyah mitalia hama'ah ha-17 khanukiyah miBabel hama'ah ha-18 khanukiyah miDamshq hama'ah ha-18 khanukiyah mHolland hama'ah ha-18 khanukiyah mYerushalayim hama'ah ha-20 khanukiyah miMitzrayim hama'ah ha-19 khanukiyah miPolin hama'ah ha-19 khanukiyah miProg hama'ah ha-18 khanukiyah miTzofun Afriqa hama'ah ha-18 khanukiyah miTzarfat hama'ah ha-14 khanukiah miKorfu hama'ah ha-19 khanukiah miRusyah hama'ah ha-20 khanukiah miTeyman khanukiyah kadimah mARHB khatzi hasheqel sh(anat) 3 khatzi lira Yisroelit 18 shanim lemedinat Yisroel Yom 28 b'Iyar 5727 Yerushalayim Yisroel 25 shanim l'medinat Yisroel 25 shanim l'molveh ha'atzmdot 26 Iyar - 2 Sivan 5727 ko'akh l'Yisroel kol b'khor boneykha tifdeh	treaty of peace Israel- Egypt 27 Adar 5739 life (Israeli President & chemist) five hundred fifty " lamp from 17th century Italy lamp from 18th century Iraq lamp from 18th century Damascus, Syria lamp from 18th century Holland lamp from 20th century Jerusalem, Israel lamp from 19th century Egypt lamp from 19th century Poland lamp from 18th century Prague, Czechoslovakia lamp from 18th century North Africa lamp from 14th century France lamp from 19th century Corfu, Greece lamp from 20th century Russia lamp from Yemen lamp from early USA half sheqel year 3 half Israeli pound 18 years of the State of Israel Day 28 of Iyar 5727 Jerusalem Israel 25 years of the State of Israel 25 years of Independence bonds (June 5-10, 1967) strength of Israel All your first born sons you shall redeem Alliance Israelite Universelle Jubilee of the communal settlements (kibbutzim) Israeli pound (IL) Israeli pounds special (proof) hundred 100 years of Mikveh Israel hundred years of his first settlement activities in the Land of Israel	ופרח ישראל זאב ז'בוטינסקי חזה שלום ישראל מצרים כ"ז אדר תשל"ט חי היום ווייצמן חמש מאות חמשים חנוכיה מאיטליה המאה הי"ז חנוכיה מבבל המאה הי"ח חנוכיה מדמשק המאה הי"ח חנוכיה מהולנד המאה הי"ח חנוכיה מירושלים המאה ה-כ' חנוכיה ממצרים המאה הי"ט חנוכיה מפולין המאה הי"ט חנוכיה מפרג המאה הי"ח חנוכיה מצפון אפריקה המאה הי"ח חנוכיה מצרפת המאה הי"ד חנוכיה מקורפו המאה הי"ט חנוכיה מרוסיה המאה ה-כ' חנוכיה מתמן חנוכיה קדומה מארה"ב חצי השקל ש ג חצי לירה ישראלית י"ח שנים למדינת ישראל יום כ"ח באייר התשכ"ז ירושלים ישראל כ"ח שנים למדינת ישראל כ"ח שנים למלוח העצמות כ"ו אייר - ב' סיון תשכ"ז כח לישראל כל בכור בנך תפדה כל ישראל חברים ליובל ההתישבות הקיבוצית לירה ישראלית (₪) לירות ישראליות מ, מיוחר מאה מאה שנים למקוה ישראל מאה שנים לראשית פועלו בנישוב ארץ ישראל
Kol Yisroel Khaverim Lyovel hehityaysheyvot haqibutzit lira Yisroelit (If) lirot Yisroeliot m, meyukhad ma'ah ma'ah shanim l'Mikveh Yisroel ma'ah shanim l'reysheet pueylo bayishuv Eretz Yisroel	special (proof) hundred 100 years of Mikveh Israel hundred years of his first settlement activities in the Land of Israel	מ, מיוחר מאה מאה שנים למקוה ישראל מאה שנים לראשית פועלו בנישוב ארץ ישראל

Muzeon Yisroel Yerushalayim matbey Pidyon Haben mil, milim Nakhal Kidron Am Yisroel khay asor l'nomeyl Eilat eser shanim haBank Yisroel esrah sheqalim esrim v'khamesh iton, mikrok, turah shawun, targil, aviron mishkefet, ma'an, ahado omonut, rakevet, toglit adivut, orod Palestina prutah, prutot Tzahal (Tzvah Hahaganah leYisroel) Qumran sh(anat) 15 l'kheyrot Yisroel shavu vonim ligvulam shalom shloshim shanah l'Yisroel slakh et ami shney sheqalim shanat 25 l'Medina shanat 32 l'Medinat Yisroel shanat eser l'Medinat Yisroel sheqel, sheqalim tekhayat haloshn ha'Ivrit Torah or 708 5713-5723	Museum of Israel, Jerusalem coin for redemption of the son mil, mils Kidron valley the People of Israel live a decade of the port of Eilat 10 years of the Bank of Israel ten sheqels twenty-five *newspaper, telegram, lighting clock, exercise, airplane telescope, address, sympathy art, railway train, discovery courtesy, bronze Palestine prutah IDF (Israel Defense Foreces) (historic site) Year 15 of Israel's freedom Your children shall return to their borders peace thirty years of Israel Let my people go two sheqels year 25 of the State year 32 of the State of Israel year 10 of the State of Israel sheqel, sheqels Revival of the Hebrew Language Torah is Light year 5708 AM (1954-1964)	מוזיאון ישראל ירושלים מטבע פדיון הכן מיל, מילים נחל קדרון עם ישראל חי עשור לנמל אילת עשר שנים הכנק ישראל עשרה שקלים עשרים וחמש עתון, מכרז, תאורה שעון, תרגיל, אוירון משקפת, מען, אהדה אמנות, רכבת, חגליית אדיבות, ארז פלשתינה פרוטה, פרוטות צהל (צבא ההגנה לישראל) קומראן ש"ט"ו לחרות ישראל שבו בנים לגבולם שלום שלשים שנה לישראל שלח את עמי שני שקלים שנת כ"ה למדינה שנת ל"ב למדינת ישראל שנה עשר למדינת ישראל שקל, שקלים חגיית הלשון העברית תורה אור תש"ח תשיג-תשכג
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Israel Hanukka 1 New Sheqel Trade Coin

On 23 Kislev 5746/6 December 1985 a Hanukka 1 new sheqel trade coin was issued by the Bank of Israel. It is 17mm, cupro-nickel, the size of a U.S. dime.



The coin shows on the obverse the lily of the Yehud coin like the regular coin. The reverse has at bottom in

centre a menorah, at right in Hebrew Hanukka, and in English at left. The central inscriptions are somewhat smaller than on the regular coins. The coin is dated in Hebrew 5746, and is the first trade coin bearing this year. — Samuel Lachman, Haifa.

LATE NEWS FLASH

The Israel Finance Office has announced that the three-month old 17mm coin issued as a New Sheqel has been unpopular because of its tiny size (dime-size). It will be replaced with a note similar to early Rambam 1000 shekel note.

BE A WINNER!



TOP RECRUITERS MEMBERSHIP REPORT

MAY 1, 1985 to APRIL 15, 1986

AINA ELECTED OFFICERS/DIRECTORS

MICHAEL DRUCK	2
DAVID PASZAMANT	6
J.J. VAN GROVER	6
IRVING L. RUDIN	2
DONNA J. SIMS	2
MOE WEINSCHL	9

WORKING MEMBERS

GEORGE BEACH	1
WILLIAM BLACKMAN	2
NATE BROMBERG	1
JULES DECKTER	1
BARBARA KRESH	4
PHILIP MAX	1
ROGER MERRITT	3
CARL ROSENBERG	3
ROBERT ROSS	1
MARTIN TUNNEL	1
KEITH WILLIAMS	1
JERRY ZELDES	1

Enter Our Membership Builder's Contest

May 1, 1985 to April 15, 1986.

- FIRST PRIZE:** AINA Tour Medal - 1980 (silver mint-age) - 125.
- SECOND PRIZE:** Jerusalem Numismatic Meeting 1979 - bronze.
- THIRD PRIZE:** AINA 10th Anniversary Medal - bronze.

Use the Membership Application in the Club Bulletin.



HOW YOU CAN HELP ISRAEL'S GROWTH THROUGH NUMISMATICS

- Join an INS Club. Then bring a friend, neighbor or relative to meetings to interest him in your hobby.
- If you don't live in or near a city with a club, form an INS Club. Write to AINA for assistance and contacts in your area.
- If you can't form an INS Club, loan this copy of THE SHEKEL to a neighbor or friend.
- Make a talk about Israel Numismatics to your social club, Temple group or to a circle of neighbors. AINA will donate a few issues of THE SHEKEL and some numismatic gifts for your first meeting with youths or adults.
- Call the local Hebrew school and offer to talk about your coin collection to the students.
- Call a local coin club and join. Then make a talk about AINA and your Israel coin collection.
- Bring a recent coin from your collection to your office, shop or plant. Tell your associates about AINA.

BRING IN ONE NEW MEMBER THIS YEAR.

1986

LIBERTY YEAR IN NEW YORK

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AINA CELEBRATES
WITH TWO GREAT
NUMISMATIC
CONVENTIONS

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14th ANNUAL
GREATER NEW YORK
COIN CONVENTION ON
MAY 1 - 4, 1986
At Omni Park Central

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GREATER NEW YORK
NUMISMATIC
CONVENTION
SEPTEMBER 4 - 7, 1986
At Omni Park Central

■
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